

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of Share-
holders will be held at the Office of the
Company, St. George's Building, 20
Canal Road, Victoria, on THURS-
DAY, the 28th day of November, 1918,
at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving
a Statement of Accounts and Report
of the General Managers for the year
ending 31st July, 1918, and electing a
Committee of Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 23rd
to 28th of November, 1918, both days
inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, Nov. 19, 1918. 944

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.
REGRADE OF LINE AT
DEPRESSORS.

IT will be necessary to bring into use
the TEMPORARY TERMINAL
STATIONS on SUNDAY, the 1st
DECEMBER and on That Day the
UPPER and LOWER TERMINAL
BARKER ROAD and KENNEDY
ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED
TO TRAFFIC.

TOLLS.
An Allowance of 20% will be made on
all Tickets (dog tickets and charges for
goods excepted) for such time as the
Cars are running the shortened distance.

SEASON TICKETS.
These will be charged at usual rates.
The allowance of 20% will be made at
the EXPIRATION of the period for
which the Ticket was issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.
Special Punch Tickets at reduced
rates will be issued. Old Punch Tickets
may be held over until the Cars are
running the full distance or if returned
to the Company's Office a pro rata
refund will be made for the unused
portion.

Every effort will be made to complete
the work as soon as possible in order to
minimise the inconvenience to residents
of the Peak and Upper Levels.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 937

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE!

CHEESE!!

CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is
Healthful Food.

American Cheese. Cottage Cheese.

Concommer " Potted "

68

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL MODERN TRAMWAYS Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373

MANAGER: J. WITCHKILL

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24 Des Voeux Road Central
Telephone No. 2687.

We guarantee the quality of our
Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials
in their Manufacture.

327

POSTAGE STAMPS IN
PICTORIAL PACKETS.

400 Asiatic Stamps	for \$10.00
500 do.	15.00
50 China Stamps	11.00
100 do.	20.00
40 Hongkong Stamps	5.00
50 do.	8.00
50 Macao Stamps	12.00
100 do.	20.00
250 British Stamps	3.75
300 do.	4.75
80 Portuguese Stamps	2.75
100 do.	4.00
300 European Stamps	2.00
400 do.	4.50
250 American Stamps	2.75
300 do.	4.75
100 Chinese Stamps	3.35
120 do.	5.00

No packet contains duplicate.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.

394

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

No. 1 for Blood Purification. No. 2 for Blood
Purification. No. 3 for Blood Purification.

HEAD OFFICE: Kowloon, Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR

SATURDAY, 23rd Nov., 1918,
and the following day,
Commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Cushions and Paper-racks with Allied
Emblems, Tricolor Scarves and Bags,
Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table
Covers, Handkerchiefs, Toys, Tunic and
Salon Suits, and Jerseys, in a large
variety of style.

N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for
Souvenir if presented after 24th Novem-
ber, 1918, when the Bazaar will be closed.

"LUCKY WELL" OF TOYS!

CHILDREN'S STALL OF XMAS
TOYS, DOLLS, BALLS, Etc. Sweets
and Confectionery of every description.
Ladies and Gentlemen cordially
invited. All Children welcomed.

Hongkong, Nov. 20, 1918. 947

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.

WILL THE LADIES who have so
generously donated articles to the
above Stall at the Fair, kindly send
their Gifts to the following conveners
on or before November 25th:—

Mrs. SUTHERLAND... Peak District.
Mrs. MURPHY... West Point
Mrs. SHAW... East Point
Mrs. TAMELTON... Quarry Bay
Madames BLACK
and ORMESTEAD... Central
Mrs. C. FORSYTH... Kowloon

All perishable goods should be sent
direct to the Scottish Women's Stall at
the Fair Ground early on the morning
of November 25th. 915

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED.—Elephants,
Lions, Tigers for the
"Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys,
Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rab-
bits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter
to be sold.

Communicate with

A. K. TAYLOR,
No. 4, Government Quarters,
Park Road.

920

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities
of the Menstrual System, and for all
cases of Indigestion, Headache, and
Neuralgia. It is a most valuable
remedy for all cases of the above
mentioned ailments, and is sold in
bottles of 10 and 20 pills each.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

100

NEW MUSIC.

"A WONDERFUL

THING"

"LEAVE IT TO JANE"

"IT'S A BIRD"

"MORE CANDY"

"CHERRY BLOSSOM"

"I MAY BE GONE"

Etc., Etc.

THE ANDERSON

MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1232

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Building,

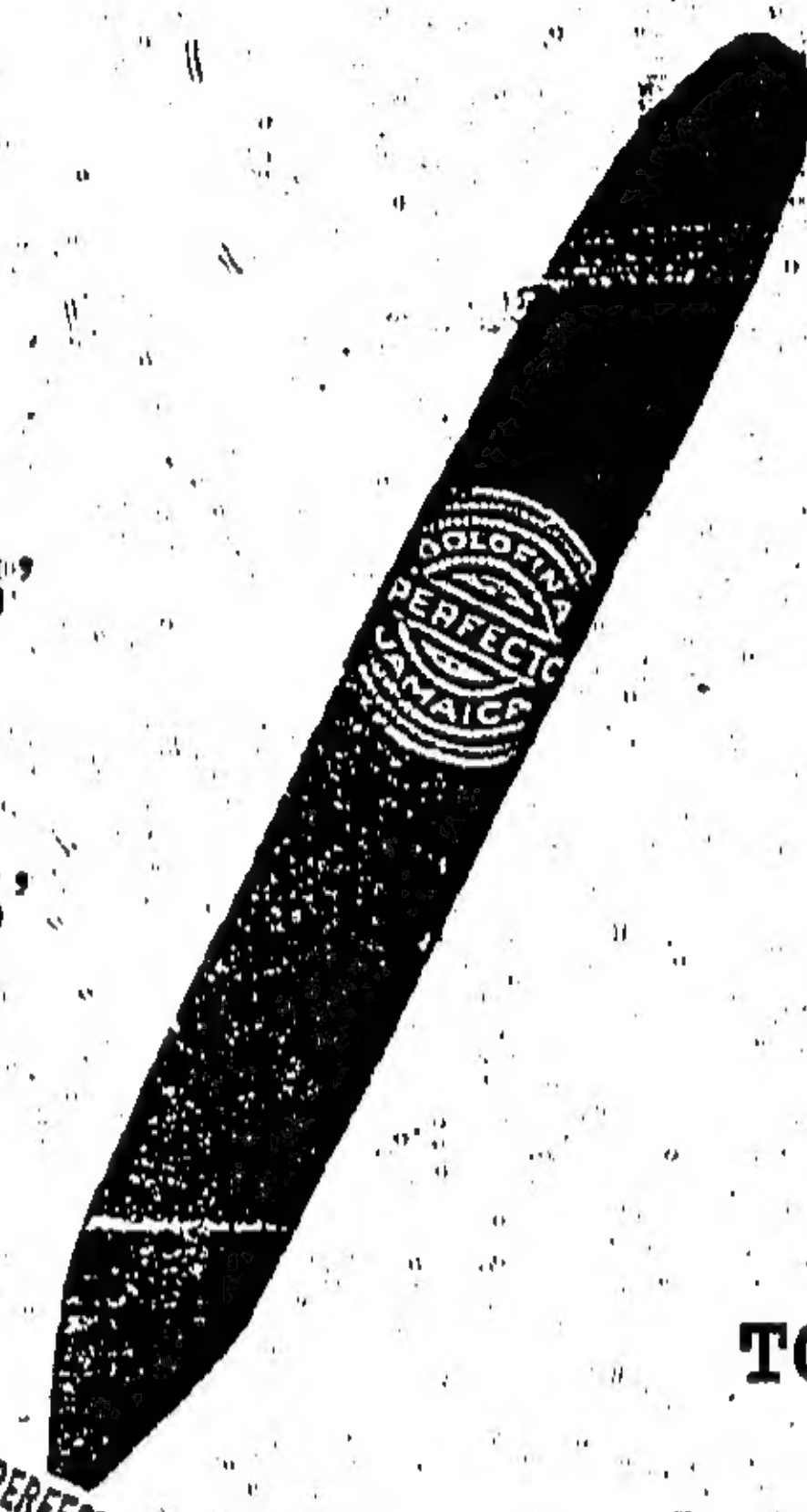
HONGKONG.

Get the habit of
saying

Golofina

Every time you want a
good Smoke.

Sold in
two sizes
'PERFECTOS'
&
'BOUQUETS'



And
obtainable
at all
High-class
TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MR. CARLESS DAVIS ON
NATIONAL SAFETY.

[By HAROLD DEBON.]

He is not so sure that peace will bring
industrial prosperity.

The first thing he would have Parlia-
ment do is to prepare for unemployment.
No preparation for peace politics is so
important as this: Our salvation lies in
Work.

When I spoke about the ravages of
war which will call for immediate
repairment, he pointed out that four
highly industrialised nations will take
part in that work—America, France,
Germany, and ourselves. Italy, but quite
so highly industrialised as these four,
will also engage in the work of repair-
ment. It will not be long before the
material ruin of war is obliterated.

I inquired if he thought the situation
might be so serious as to call for a
State control of industry.

"The war," he replied, "has adminis-
tered a severe blow to that theory.
State control sounds better than it
works. I do not imagine that many
thoughtful people are in love with this
idea. Examine it, with our experience
in war to guide you, and what must be
your conclusion? Surely it is this: you
introduce a most uneconomical system
of production in order to get rid of a
vicious distribution of profits. Now the
distribution of profits is not so vital a
matter as an economical system of pro-
duction. The safety of the country, and
the welfare of its industrial popula-
tion, will turn upon one thing—pro-
duction. We must have such a system
of production as will enable us to
manufacture with speed and with
economy."

THE STATE IS MASTER.

He looks forward to the difficult future
with the eyes of a scholar whose mind
is not only disciplined by study and
stirred with profound knowledge, but
which is accurately acquainted with prac-
tical affairs. The part he is playing in
the department of War Trade Intelli-
gence is a distinguished one, and I have
heard it said by two or three able men
that there is now no mind so fine and
certain in the public service. When he
speaks it is after reflection, and what
he says is influenced by party politics.
He is convinced that the State is not a
good master. It may be well-meaning,
but it is wasteful. He has no confidence
in the capacity of the State to spend
money wisely. There is no guarantee in
his opinion that if the profits of industry
went to the State they would be well
spent.

But his sympathies are with the work-
ing classes, and he is a Socialist in his
philosophy—not an economic Socialist
and not a materialistic politician. It is

because his sympathies are so entirely
with the working classes that he opposes
himself to the idea of State Socialism.
He thinks that no higher service could
be rendered to the working classes just
now than to convince them of the
necessity to prepare at once for unem-
ployment in the region of economies.
He wants them to perceive that their
happiness depends upon employment,
that employment is more certain at the
hands of the creative manufacturer than
at the hands of the State, and that what
we have to do is not to eliminate the
employer but to reform him. State
taxation can do something to this end;
pressure of public opinion can do a great
deal more.

He is in no means a pessimist. Indeed
he thinks that we have done two or
three Napoleonic things in this war
which will help us to weather the storm
of industrial anxiety when peace comes.
He doubts if many people realise the
enormous consequences of our action in
buying up the Australian wool clip and
the Egyptian cotton crop. These things
are gigantic operations. Further there
is the Allied Control of foodstuffs. He
points out the desperate future of
Germany, deprived not only of wool,
jute, and cotton, but of imported sup-
plies of food. The measure of Ger-
many's desperation is the measure of
our own security.

ROADS TO PROSPERITY.

There are two things, then, that we
should do if we would make certain of
our national prosperity.

First, the Government must relax as
soon as possible its restrictions on trade;
it must do all in its power to encourage
the manufacturer to stand on his own
feet. Second, the people must realise the
immense importance to them of indus-
trial prosperity, and think out a
system whereby they can enter into a
partnership with Capital, but a partnership
which will encourage Capital to
risk itself in the work of increased pro-
duction.

The better world to which this quiet
scholar most eagerly, but not impatiently

The Man Who
Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life-
giving, brain nourishing,
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Phone 3125 and 3126

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers
High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

PHILIPS HALF WATT LAMPS

CONSUME VERY LITTLE
CURRENT

(about 1 Watt per candle power).

The light is steady and
does not flicker.

Obtainable from the principal
Electrical Contractors.

FOR WHOLESALE APPLY TO:

HOLLAND-CHINA
TRADING CO.,

Hongkong & Canton.

[Sole Agents for South China.]

BLUE
BIRD

CONFECTIONERS
& CATERERS
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR.



HOT and COLD
DRINKS.

ALSO
DEALERS IN

Ginballs and Orange
Blossom

American Chocolates.

Assorted Fancy Cakes.

Address:
Old Post Office Building,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

PRINTING OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of
THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS
SHIPPING FORMS
CIRCULARS
PAMPHLETS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

WINE LISTS

MENUS

INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners' Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BRIDGES	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BULWARK ORDINARY SPACING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	NEAPS
AL WILSON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100' (top 100' 10' 6" 6")	10'	5'	5'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	100'	10'	5'	5'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	261'	100'	10'	5'	5'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	260'	100'	10'	5'	5'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	260'	100'	10'	5'	5'
TAK KONG SHIP					
Compass Point Dock	140'	100'	10'	5'	5'
ABERNETHY					
Hope Dock	200'	100'	10'	5'	5'
Leisure Dock	200'	100'	10'	5'	5'

OWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDING, Telephone No. 24, Hongkong.

Address: Registrar to the Old Mansions



WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 818.

To-day's Advertisements

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 3
of 1918, the EXCHANGE BANKS
will be CLOSED for the transaction of
BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 25th
instant.
Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1918. 849

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs
at the Power Station the SUPPLY
OF ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF
on SUNDAY, the 24th inst. from 7 A.M.
to 1 P.M.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1918. 850

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN view of the Celebrations taking
place on "Halloween Day" and
November 24th and 25th the CLOSING
of the Upper and Lower termini and
two intermediate Stations has been
POSTPONED from Tuesday 26th
November to SUNDAY 1st DECEMBER.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1918. 851

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

ABOUT 40 MASHIES & PUTTERS
will be required for the Golf
Course in the Fair Grounds on the 26th
and 30th instant. Those who would be
good enough to lend their Clubs to
extend over the two days will have
them returned to any Course for play
on Sunday if required; if lenders would
kindly label their Clubs the Committee
of the Golf Section will take care the
same are returned to their respective
owners without fail.
ARCH. RITCHIE,
Convener.
2 Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1918. 852

BARGAINS.

40% DISCOUNT.

FOR LADIES' DANCING
SHOES.

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

HONGKONG POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

A meeting of poultry-breeders was
held at the City Hall last evening
to organize a Poultry Association for
Hongkong. Mr. H. W. Looker
presided and said the chief object
of the Association would be to en-
deavour to find the right breed of
fowls, and then persuade them to
live and lay in the Colony. There
were a number of people in the
Colony who for the last three or four
years had kept fowls of well-known
breeds and had obtained good results
from them. He himself had imported
a few leghorns from Canada, and
they were laying well.

A Committee was formed as fol-
lows to draft the rules of the Asso-
ciation, arrange the membership,
and make arrangements for a poultry
show:—Commander Beckwith, Mrs.
J. M. Dyer, Mr. L. Longbottom, Mr.
J. C. Wong, Mr. E. V. M. B. de
Souza, and Mr. J. E. MacCarthy,
with Mr. G. W. Rogers as Hon.
Secretary.

The membership fee was fixed at
5s per annum. Seventeen members
joined the Association.
It is intended to hold a poultry
show at the City Hall on January
17th.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1918.

GERMAN SAVAGERY.

Knowing the Germans as we have
all learnt to know them during the
past four years, ready excuse may be
found for a suspicion that all their
recent representations about certain
conditions of the armistice being
likely to lead to starvation in Ger-
many on a wide scale, were designed
to prepare the world for the horrors
Germany has now to confess by the
release of the prisoners whom the
fiendish minions of the late Govern-
ment have been starving deliberately.
"All the prisoners, of whatever
nationality," says Renter's Cor-
respondent at the French Head-
quarters, "agree that the British were
treated worse than the others at all
German camps." So far the news
appears to be only of those captured
in the March offensive and who
have been interned not far beyond
the German lines. The German
authorities, no doubt, find their
excuse for starving the prisoners in
the fact that the Allies have been
endeavouring to starve the whole
German people into submission by
maintaining a rigorous blockade, and
in the distribution of the necessities
of life available they would doubtless
argue that the German people must
receive consideration first, and, if
necessary, the prisoners-of-war must
suffer. That seems to have been the
callous attitude adopted by those
who have been in authority in Ger-
many. They began the war by
ignoring the public law of Europe
and they prosecuted the war for
more than four years with little or
no regard for any law, human
or divine, which mitigated the
horrors of war where their adversaries
were concerned. Not only has
there been this deliberate starving
of prisoners, but they have been
treated by their German gaolers with
a savagery not excelled "by the
untutored savages of the Dark
Continent. Renter's correspondent
relates that: "Our men, full of com-
rades dropping from hunger and
dysentery and being beaten with rifles
until they got up and went on, and
died over their work; of men, who
were refused admission to the
hospital, being carried out dead from
huts, while the German sentinels
stood by laughing; of men with
acute dysentery crawling out at night
for relief and dying on the ground
under the eyes of the indifferent
sentry." Time might soften our
judgments regarding the policy of
starvation but it can never serve
to justify such brutality and bar-
barity as the foregoing paragraph
recites. There are doubtless millions
in every country at war who would
be ready to say if, through enemy
action, there is great scarcity of food,
"let the prisoners of war feel the
pinch to a greater extent than our
own army and the civilian popula-
tion." But international law lays
down the limits to which any
Power should go in that respect,
and Germany has added another
to an already formidable list of
offences against public law and the
humane instincts of the world. Re-

tribution, must be exacted for "all
this devilry" as the correspondent at
the Front describes it, but no
punishment that the Powers can
exact will be adequate retribution
for such persistent and atrocious
cruelty, though it will be some
satisfaction to get as much "as we
can."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is notified, that the present
termini of the Peak Tramway will not
be closed until Sunday, December 1st.

The N. Y. K. is said to have
resolved to declare a dividend of 60
per cent. Their surplus profits amount
to 50,000,000 yen.

The lady who lost a pearl and
gold bar brooch on the Star Ferry on
September 6th is requested to call at
the Central Police Station as early as
possible.

The Paul Leach now on her home-
ward journey, took more than 250
passengers from Shanghai. This will
be the first time for two years that the
big liner has entered her home port.

A Peking telegram to our Chinese
contemporary states: "In recognition
of their services in conquering
Germany the Government is conferring
special honours on Tuan Ki Sai (the
late Premier) and Liang Kai Chiu. Now
we know who won the war!"

It may interest some of our readers
to know that Major Garibaldi of the
Corps des Alpes has kindly lent to Mr.
S. B. C. Ross, the Postmaster-General,
a club which he captured in an
Austrian trench on the 21st September,
1917. This club, which is heavily
weighted with lead and armed with iron
spikes, was used for the purpose of
killing wounded soldiers and prisoners.
This club may be seen in the main
hall of the Post Office.

Mr. Lawrence Mott, who, a few
years ago, resided in Hongkong and has
since been living in Japan, has been
deported from that country for "caus-
ing dissension among the Allies" by
the publication of a monthly paper
called the *Searchlight*. The *Japan
Chronicle* says: "We have never come
across anybody who took Mr. Mott's
arguments seriously, and they were so
evidently the fruit of an unbalanced
imagination that it never occurred to us
to controvert them." Our Kobe con-
temporary regards the order of deporta-
tion as giving to Mr. Mott "an im-
portance out of all proportion to the
influence he has exerted."

A lyric tale in three acts entitled,
"The Little Mermaid" was performed
at Shanghai last week. The libretto was
written by Ruth Henry and the music
by Mr. L. de Luca. A critique of the
opera says: "As a whole it lacks
action, but the audience's verdict was
that it more than made up for this
general defect of non-professional
productions in its superb settings, con-
taining and ballets. The adaptation of the
fairly tale by Ruth Henry, evidently no
relation to "O," was remarkable for the
beauty of its blank verse which furnished
a medium for some of the best music Mr.
de Luca has yet written. Ruth Henry
is rumoured to be Mrs. Harry Morris,
and if this rumour is correct, she should
be asked to go further with this un-
doubted talent." It will be of interest
to many in Hongkong to add that Miss
Alma Worcester took part as a child
actor and "brought down the house."

RESTRICTIONS ON WOMEN TRAVELLING HOMEWARD REMOVED.

The Colonial Secretary informs us
that the restrictions placed upon the
travelling of women and children to
the United Kingdom have been
removed.

The restrictions upon the issue of
passports for outward journeys of
women and children from the United
Kingdom are still in force.

EARLY COLDS.

BE careful of the colds you take at
this time of the year. They are
particularly dangerous. A neglected cold
may mean a winter-long cold. Take
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once.
For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The November Criminal Sessions
were opened, before Sir William Ross
Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, this morning.
Mr. Justice Gompertz also sitting in
the Second Court.

[Before His Honour Sir William
ROSS DAVIES, K.C.]

INCITING TO SHOOT THE POLICE.

Li Loi was indicted on three charges:
(a) robbery by two or more men, (b)
soliciting to shoot with intent to resist
arrest, and (c) soliciting to strike with
intent to resist arrest.

The Crown Solicitor (the Hon. Mr.
J. H. Kemp), prosecuted. The prisoner
was undefended.

The following jury were empanelled:
Messrs. J. J. J. (foreman), C. A. E.
Brooke, W. A. Cornell, F. Gomes, P. S.
Sutherland, I. da Rocha and A. R. F.
Ryan.

Putting it shortly, the Crown Solicitor
said, the prisoner was charged with three
crimes, the third count being a
variation of the second one. The first
charge, which was robbery with other
persons, called gang robbery, was com-
mitted on March 29th last. In that
case a money-changer was seated in his
shop at 8 o'clock and someone came in
and, pretending to exchange money, pointed
a revolver, and rifled his shop. The
master of the shop would say that the
robbery took place by some one. The
peculiar point of this case was that the
only evidence that could be produced
was the prisoner's own confession. The pro-
secution was made under circumstances
which the Crown Solicitor considered
satisfactory. It was made after due
caution, and he thought the jury
would be satisfied that the confession
was true. What he said on the robbery
charge was: "I did take part in
snatching the money. Lung So Kwai did
not take the money. I and Lung Kwong
snatched the money." The confession
was made a day after his arrest. The
other crime was that of inciting another
man to attack the Police when they
came to arrest the prisoner. That was
on the 14th instant. On that day the
Police arranged to make a raid on a
certain tea-house at Ya-mat. The
arrangement was that a man called Li
Fat should go in first and sit down
there and help in arresting the prisoner.
Li Fat went into the tea-house, sat
down at one table while the prisoner
with another was seated on a table
further on, near the kitchen wall. The
prisoner saw the Police come and
sat up. Li Fat, seeing that the prisoner
was attempting to pull out his revolver,
seized him. The prisoner called out
"Shoot him" two or three times,
making a motion with his hand to
Lung So Kwai, his confederate. Li
Fat then pulled prisoner in front of his
accomplice to avoid being shot. Lung
So Kwai had pulled out his revolver but
did not shoot, and after a very
severe struggle the prisoner was over-
powered. Two revolvers were found,
one being claimed by prisoner as his.

Although the jury were not there to try
the prisoner on a charge of murder,
those two men had two revolvers for
that purpose, as the prisoner called out
"shoot." The prisoner struggled very
violently. That showed clearly the
violent state of his mind. He admitted
having called upon Lung So Kwai to
"strike" but not to "shoot." The
third charge he admitted. The only
evidence that the prisoner had committed
the robbery was his confession. Why
did he make such a violent at-
tempt to get away from the Police?
Why did he call upon his companion to
assault the Police? Surely, it must
have been because he knew that he was
guilty of a crime that he thought the
Police knew. The crime in his mind,
was the robbery to which he pleads
guilty.

His Honour: What happened to
Lung So Kwai?
Crown Solicitor: He was dealt with
summarily for the possession of a
revolver and got 12 months.

Evidence was then adduced in sup-
port of the charges.
The jury returned a verdict of not
guilty on the first and third counts, but
guilty on the second count.

His Honour sentenced the prisoner
to one year's hard labour.

CHILD STEALING.

[Before Mr. Justice GOMPERTZ.]

Chiu Ming and Li Yee were charged
with child-stealing and with harbouring
a child.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. G. H. Wakem, Crown Solicitor,
prosecuted and the accused were
undefended.

The jury were—Messrs. L. P.
Vincenzo, J. Irvine, H. Allen, J. M. E.
Viola, A. E. Martin, G. da Silva and
H. B. Pereira.

Opening the case for the prosecution,
the Crown Solicitor said the two
prisoners were charged, firstly with kid-
napping a small boy, named Lo Ki
Kwong, at Ya-mat, on September 5, and
secondly, with harbouring the child.

The small boy lived with his parents
at No. 355 Shanghai Street, Ya-mat,
and worked in Hongkong for his father,
who was a clerk. He ran errands for
his father and at night time slept in
his father's house. On September 4,

the boy, when he had finished his work
went to his home and saw his mother
there and she sent him on an errand.
When the boy went back he found the
door of the house locked, his mother

having gone out. He waited a little
time and then strolled along near the
Po Hin theatre and after watching
some work which was going on, became
sleepy and went to sleep on the
road side. He apparently slept all
night and when he awoke next morning
he was accosted by the two accused and
finally taken to Macao by the woman
prisoner, where, as he termed it, he was
"viewed" by several people, thus con-
firming the suspicion that it was intended
to sell him. Information was given
to the police by the boy's parents and
the two accused were subsequently
arrested. Evidence was then taken
after which the jury found the accused
guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the first
accused to five years' hard labour and
the second accused to two years' hard
labour.

FORGING A DEED.

Fun Kun pleaded guilty to a charge
of forging a land deed and was
sentenced to twelve months' hard
labour.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Chung 'Choy' pleaded not guilty to a
charge of robbery with violence.

The jury were—Messrs. W. A.
Butterfield, D. Shaw, A. Jenkins, W. J.
Clark, L. Aloizio, G. B. Dunnott and
A. E. Scott.

The Crown Solicitor said the accused
was charged with committing a robbery
at Shaikwan, on September 4. A
man named Wong Chui, a foki in a
pawnbroker's shop at Shaikwan whose
master was also the owner of another
pawnbroker's shop in the same district,
was transferring valuables that had been
pawnduring the day at the first shop
to the second shop. On the way the foki
was attacked by a man, who had been
identified as the accused, who threw
pepper in the foki's eyes and snatched
the bag containing the valuables. The
accused was subsequently arrested,
owing to a conversation being overheard
between the accused and another man
in a tea shop.

The case is proceeding.

THE MAGISTRACY.

SMART CAPTURE BY A POLICE RESERVIST.

"I came to the house to seek my
wife," was the defence put up by a
Chinaman, when charged, this morning,
before Mr. J. R. Wood, with attempting
to take a toilet box from a house in
Des Voeux Road.

A little Chinese girl gave evidence
to the effect that she saw the defendant
in the act of leaving the house with the
article, but he immediately dropped it
and bolted down the stairs when he saw
he was perceived.

Previous convictions were proved
against defendant, and he was sentenced
to three months' hard labour and four
hours' strokes in lieu of the last day.

CHARGE AGAINST PORTUGUESE.

As a sequel to a raid on No. 7 Ross
Lane, near Saiyungpan School, J. C.
Castello, described as a Portuguese,
Agosto de Silva, and eight others, all
Chinese, were arraigned before Mr. J. R.
Wood this morning, charged with being
in unlawful possession of offensive
weapons.

Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo,
appeared for the first defendant.

Defendants pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Watt prosecuted, and stated
that on the morning of the 19th at 7.15,
by virtue of a warrant, he and a number
of constables raided the house. The
defendants were all asleep at the time,
with the exception of the last defendant
who was in the cook-house. This man,
on seeing the Police, attempted to
escape by jumping through the window
into the street, but was arrested by one
of the waiting constables. Except for a
bedstead there was no furniture
in the room, and defendants were all
sleeping on the floor. In a chatty in-
the kitchen three knives and a quantity
of cloth lint were found. Defendants
were a mixed crowd, some being from
Yokohama and the North, and some
from Macao. He (Inspector Watt) said
he could not charge them under the
Arms Ordinance, the knives were
simply butcher's knives, which were
registered under offensive weapons.
Moreover, the Police were acting in
conjunction with the Macao Police in
connection with some of the defendants.

Questioned by his Worship Inspector
Watt said he wanted a remand of three
days so as to enable the witnesses from
Macao to be present.

Mr. Hall: As the defendants were
arrested under suspicion only, I would
ask your Worship to grant bail in
the case of the first defendant.

As Inspector Watt said he had no
objection, bail was granted and fixed
at 250. The remainder of the defend-
ants were remanded in Police custody
until Saturday morning.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

The following will represent the Club
on their ground on Thursday, 22nd
November, at 2.15 p.m.:—E. Pearce
(Captain), B. W. Austin, T. J. de Souza,
D. E. Donnelly, Capt. E. H. Gray, P.
Jacks, M. M. Mias, Capt. H. E. Murray,
P. Sutton, J. Sykes, Thomson and E. R.
Thomas.

BRITISH NAVAL MEN ENTERTAINED.

DINNER AND CONCERT.

A very jolly evening was spent by
some 200 petty officers and men of
His Majesty's Navy who were enter-
tained by a few residents of the
Colony to an excellent dinner and
concert last night in the theatre of
the Royal Naval Canteen. The
entertaining was done by the Wiseman
Cafe, Ltd., and the beer and whiskey
were the gift of Mr. S. E. Hodge.
The Naval Chaplain in a speech after
the dinner contrasted the sumptuous
repast to the amusement of the
guests with the dinner they were
accustomed to in the Grand Fleet—
dinner of "Fanny Adams," spuds,
salt beef and the like. There were
several short after-dinner speeches
which struck the right notes and
were most cordially applauded.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
who presided over the gathering,
proposed the "Health of the Navy,"
and stirred the cheery audience to a
high pitch of enthusiasm by the
tribute he paid in a few happy and
telling sentences to the ingestimable
part the Navy, not forgetting the
Auxiliary Navy, has played in the
war. The reference to the Auxiliary
Navy—which means every fishing
boat ever which has put to sea to
retrieve mines or to combat the
submarine—evoked from an audi-
ence familiar with these services a
most hearty round of applause.

The audience sang with great
 gusto "Rule Britannia," the Band
of H.M.S. "Kent" playing the accom-
paniment.

Chief Petty Officer Smith, who
responded to the toast, expressed
the men's deep appreciation of the
generous hospitality of their hosts,
and also took the opportunity to ex-
press their gratitude to the con-
tributors to the Entertainment Fund
or soldiers and sailors, which had
helped the men to spend many plea-
sant afternoons, and even to take
trips to Macao. He further, on
behalf of the Navy, most heartily
thanked the gentlemen of Hongkong
who had so actively interested them-
selves, "with regard to this matter."
The reference to this vexed subject
drew instantaneous applause. The
speaker said it was mainly through
the efforts of the local gentlemen
that they had got what they had.
"It is a small concession, but it is
very acceptable, and we hope for a
further concession later on"—sentiments
which were cordially endorsed
by the audience.

The Rev. F. G. B. Hastings,
Naval Chaplain, who also responded
to the toast, spoke in highly comple-
mentary terms of the war work of
the men and women of Hongkong
and especially emphasised the point
that it was not only the men at the
Front who helped to make the Em-
pire, but also the men who stuck to
business and kept trade going—a
sentiment which received its due
acknowledgment from the audience.
In conclusion the Chaplain proposed
the "Health of the Hosts" to
which a very vociferous response
was given with cheers and musical
honours.

Mr. R. Sutherland responded in a
very happy little speech in which he
recalled that prior to the great war
the arrival of a British warship at a
China coast port had often been
regarded as a Godsend. He recalled
especially the arrival of the *Water-
witch* at Shanghai in the anxious
days of the Boxer rebellion, and how
her arrival was cheered by residents
assembled on the Bund. "It was
not her guns they cheered, for she
had none; it was her men." He
took it upon himself to say that so
long as the men of the Navy came
to Hongkong and China waters the
British residents would be proud to
have them as their guests.

Mr. H. Percy Smith submitted a
toast to the subscribers to the Ciga-
rette and Tobacco Fund which he
said had enabled the Committee to
send over four million cigarettes to
the Army and Navy. He coupled
with the toast the name of Mr. W.
A. Dowley, the Honorary Secretary
of the Fund.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak later, in
the evening bore further testimony
to the support given to this local
fund and to Mr. Dowley's labours
in connection with it.

Mr. Dowley, responding to a very
cordial reception of the toast, em-
phasised the assistance he had re-
ceived from ladies of the Colony and
especially mentioned the name of
Mrs. Arthur.

After the speeches the tables were
cleared and the audience settled
down to a "sing song"—which the
hosts enjoyed no less than their
happy guests. Among the contribu-
tors to the programme were Messrs.
Keigwin, W. A. Hannibal, C. H. P.
Hry, R. Sutherland, Chief E. B. A.
Clements, A. S. Hulany, A. S.

A FAVOURITE BOB DOWN.

The golfer, the football player and
the all-round athlete know the value
of Chamberlain's Pain Remedy. It is just
the thing for a rub down after a hard
game. All soreness disappears like magic,
and sprains and swellings are cured in
one-third less time than by any other
remedy. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

Honest, Muselman Allen, Painter
Morgan, (Stoker Payne), A. S. Love
and A. S. Brockway, and last but
not least, the *Kent's* Orchestra.

The hosts present included the
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. Ross
Thompson, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr.
G. M. Young, Mr. R. Sutherland,
Mr. S. E. Hodge, Mr. W. A. Dow-
ley, Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. A. O.
Lang, Mr. W. A. Hannibal, and Mr.
Keigwin, but the Chairman in his
after-dinner speech explained that
there had been more room for a larger
number of hosts would have been
present. As it was they thought it
more advisable to lessen the number
of hosts and increase the number of
their guests.

WEDDING AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THURSFIELD-RITCHIE.

One of the prettiest weddings seen
in Hongkong for some time took
place yesterday when Miss Georgina
Shearer Ritchie, only daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Ritchie, of
"Abergeldie," The Peak, was married
to Mr. William Reginald Proud
Thursfield (of the Hongkong &
Shanghai Bank), eldest son of the
late Dr. William Thursfield and
Mrs. Thursfield of Bridgnorth,
Shrop, and Stone's Hope, Jamaica.

The bride wore a beautifully made
dress of white chamois satin
trimmed with lace and embroidered
with pearls representing white
heather, lace and chamois train,
with a veil of tulle over a wreath
of orange blossoms and white
heather. Her bouquet was com-
posed of white chrysanthemums and
anemones.

The bridesmaids were Miss Esme
Woodcock, and the little Misses Ann
and Diana Dowdell. Miss Wood-
cock's dress was of powdered blue
Georgette crepe with a hat of black
tulle and she carried a pink bouquet.
The Misses Dowdell looked exceed-
ingly pretty in white with baskets
of pink flowers.

The bride's mother was gowned
in grey silk poplin inset with em-
bossed panels in petunia shades,
worn with a hat of black panne
velvet, the bouquet being of petunia
coloured chrysanthemums.

The officiating clergyman was the
Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Chaplain
of the Cathedral. The bride was
given away by her father, and Mr.
R. E. Sedgwick supported the
bridegroom as best man. The service
was fully choral, Mr. Denman Fuller,
F.R.C.O., presiding at the organ,
and as the wedding party returned
from the vestry after signing the
register, the Organist played the
"Wedding March."

Miss Angel Ornston and the
Misses Holyoak strewed rose petals
in the path of the newly-married
couple as they were leaving the
Cathedral.

There was a large and well-dressed
congregation at the wedding service,
and a large number of friends of
the happy pair proceeded from the
Cathedral to the Hongkong Hotel
where the reception was held. His
Excellency the Officer Administering
the Government (the Hon. Mr.
Claude Severn, C.M.G.) proposed the
health of the bride and bridegroom,
the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowdell humour-
ously proposed the toast of "The
Bridesmaids," and the Hon. Mr.
P. H. Holyoak proposed the health
of the bride's parents. It was men-
tioned in one of the speeches that the
bride was born in the Colony.

The popularity of both bride and
bridegroom was attested by the large
collection of handsome wedding
gifts on view at the reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Thursfield left for
their honeymoon at Fanling amidst
a shower of rice and confetti.

Mrs. Thursfield's going-away dress
was of pale amethyst silk poplin,
embroidered with beads of the same
shade. She wore a tricorn hat of
black panne with white osprey trim-
mings.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

STARVED BRITISH PRISONERS FROM GERMANY.

WAR-HARDENED FRENCHMEN HORRIFIED.

MANY RELEASED PRISONERS DIE ON THE ROADSIDE.

LONDON, Nov. 19. Reuters' Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:

Thousands of war prisoners, mostly British, are entering France daily. I have never seen human beings in such a state of raggedness, hunger and misery. When the camps at Fribourg and elsewhere on the Rhine were broken up the prisoners, mostly captured in the March offensive, were told to clear out and seek the help of their Allies. They started to walk distances of from 50 to 60 miles and were not given food, not even a mouthful of bread. They had no money and were in a shameful state. The roads were dropping off their boots or they wore shoes without socks. They left in droves of hundreds in charge of officers and soldiers who deserted after a few hours. The weather being very cold, many died on the roads a few miles from friends.

When the survivors entered the French lines the Frenchmen, hardened to horrors of war, were horrified to see men in such plight. It is undoubted that the British were made to suffer thus intentionally. All the prisoners, of whatever nationality, agree that the British were worse treated than the others at all German camps.

DIED OVER THEIR WORK.

It would be difficult to overstate the misery of these poor Britishers, whose only fault was that they were British. "Swine" and "Dog" were the current manner of addressing them in the prison camps. Kicks and blows with rifle butts were their daily portion. Our men tell of comrades dropping from hunger and dysentery and being beaten with rifles until they got up and went on, and died over their work. Officers, who were refused admission to hospital, being carried out dead from beds, while the German sentinels stood by laughing; of men with acute dysentery, crawling out at night for relief and dying on the ground under the eyes of the indifferent sentry.

The correspondent adds that the imperative need of the moment is to bring home to Herr Ebert and Herr Scheidemann and other so-called Socialists that Great Britain has power to exact retribution for all this devilry.

INTERNATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION IDEALS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, Nov. 19. The Prime Minister has telegraphed to President Wilson:

"Heartiest thanks for your cordial and kindly message. I am certain that the ideals of our two countries regarding international reconstruction are fundamentally the same, and I feel sure that at the Peace Conference we will be able to co-operate to promote peace, liberty and true democracy throughout the world."

HIGHEST HONOUR FOR GENERAL PETAIN.

MADE MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 19. General Petain has been created a Marshal of France.

TRANQUILITY RESTORED IN HOLLAND.

CITIZENS LOYAL TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Nov. 19. Reuters' Agency learns from an unimpeachable source that the situation in Holland is now absolutely tranquil.

M. Troeltsch, the Socialist, has admitted that the Revolutionary movement has failed owing to the popular demonstrations of loyalty to Queen Wilhelmina repeatedly occurring.

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

AN UNHAPPY SELECTION.

PEKING, Nov. 19. The Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng Hsiang, has been nominated head of the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference. The appointment is considered unhappy.

Owing to Japanese opposition apparently, Dr. Morrison is not included in the delegation.

BRITISH MINESWEEPER TORPEDOED.

FIFTY-THREE OF THE CREW MISSING.

BRUXELLES, Nov. 19. An official report states the minesweeper, *Acet*, was torpedoed and sunk with all hands on the 15th, off the North-East coast of England. Fifty-three of the crew are missing.

FRANCO-BELGIAN POSTAL COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED.

PARIS, Nov. 19. Postal relations have been established between France and the whole of Belgium for all ordinary and registered correspondence. Soon insured letters will be accepted.—Havas.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

AN APPEAL FOR ALLEVIATION.

LONDON, Nov. 19. The German Government has sent a wireless message to the Allies and America protesting that the conditions of the Armistice seriously menace economic conditions on the left bank of the Rhine and its relations with the German Empire on the right bank and declaring that if conditions are not alleviated existence will become impossible and Bolshevism inevitable. In order to obviate this it requests the following:

Normal intercourse on the left bank of the Rhine. Completely normal economic communications between the left bank and the remainder of Germany and foreign countries even during the military occupation.

German owners to exploit as heretofore the coal, potash and ore mines on the left bank of the Rhine within the old territory of the Empire with permission for transportation up, down and across the Rhine to the right bank.

The general free use of the Rhine for transports within the old boundary of the German Empire.

Free navigation via Rotterdam and the coast for provisioning Germany and via the North Sea and Baltic coasts with coal, potash and food supplies.

The continuation of the industries on the left bank of the Rhine for the use of the remainder of Germany.

Free railway traffic in occupied territory.

The furnishing of electric power from the left to the right bank of the Rhine.

Discharged men liable for military service on the left bank of the Rhine not to be made prisoners of war even if in uniform.

All civil and military organisations on the left bank of the Rhine to be allowed to continue work.

No requisitioning in occupied territories unless absolutely necessary for maintenance of the troops of occupation.

Freedom of telephonic, telegraphic and postal traffic of occupied territories with the right bank of the Rhine and neutrals.

Permission to bring food and fodder from the left to the right bank of the Rhine.

The old frontier of the Empire, including Luxembourg, shall be regarded as the customs boundary and dues, leviable by German officials on behalf of the Empire and German prohibitions regarding export, transit and import shall be handled by German officials.

The message declares most emphatically that the surrender of 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 wagons makes it impossible to supply the towns with food even for a week. The whole Empire will be stricken with hunger. Finally the continuation of the blockade, especially on the East, will render impossible iron and other transport from the North for German industries, also German coal for Scandinavia, bringing dependent Germany and Scandinavian industries to a standstill, also it will paralyse the North Sea and Baltic fisheries.

The German representatives at Spa were instructed to discuss these urgent wishes with the Allied representatives, but were unsuccessful because the Allied representatives had not full powers.

ENTRY OF ALLIED ARMIES INTO GERMANY.

ENORMOUS MATERIAL LEFT BEHIND BY GERMANS.

LONDON, Nov. 19. A French communiqué states:—Our advance has continued. The enemy abandoned enormous material, locomotives, parks of automobiles and magazines.

Thousands of British, French, Russian and Italian prisoners are entering our lines in a state of indescribable misery. We solemnly entered Saarbrücken, Dreyse and Morehange.

We are nearing the Rhine between Neuf Brisac and the Swiss frontier. An American official report states:—The Third Army occupied Virmont, passed Spincourt, Longuyon and Comblanchette, entered the fortress of Longwy and occupied Briey.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SOLF AND ERZBERGER TO INAUGURATE THEM.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 19. A Berlin message says that the Foreign Minister, Dr. Solf, and Herr Erzberger, Secretary of State, have been deputed to inaugurate peace negotiations.

President Wilson to attend the conference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. President Wilson goes to Paris shortly after the opening of Congress on December 1.

It is officially announced that the President proposes to take part in the discussion on the settlement of the main features of the Peace Treaty, in which connection he must necessarily be consulted. He will be accompanied by the delegates sitting as representatives of the United States, and it is unlikely that he will remain throughout the entire Conference.

GERMAN FLEET LEAVES PORT.

SURRENDER IN BRITISH WATERS TO-DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 19. It is now arranged that the German warships will surrender in British waters on November 21st.

The King visits the Grand Fleet to-morrow prior to its departure to take over the Germans.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19. A Berlin message says that the first part of the German fleet for surrender to the Allies, comprising the battleships *Bayern*, *Grosser Kurfürst*, *Kron Prinz Wilhelm*, *Markgraf*, *König Albert* and *Kaiserin* and the cruisers *Seydlitz* and *Moltke* left Kiel harbour on November 17th.

NO FEAR OF A REACTIONARY COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19. A Berlin message states:—Vall, the new commander at Berlin, addressing a Congress of Soviets, said there was no fear of a reactionary counter-revolution. Bands of Bolshevik terrorists plundering Berlin suburbs were ruthlessly suppressed. The Congress resolved to form Volunteer Guards of ex-soldiers to protect life and property, also to expel Herr Liebnicht from Berlin if he continues his agitation among the barracks.

Forwards announces the formation of a bourgeois Republican party comprising Progressives and National-Liberals.

THE NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

PRINCE MAX'S MINISTERS RETAINED.

LONDON, Nov. 19. The constitution of the German Government is still vague. The new Socialist Government now calls itself the Council of National Plenipotentiaries and announces appointments of Chiefs and sub-Chiefs of State Departments, who are mostly those who were Ministers under Prince Max, including Dr. Solf, who remains in the Foreign Office. The precise relationship of these Chiefs to the "Plenipotentiaries" is not clear.

PROTECTION FOR HINDENBURG.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19. It is reported from Berlin that the Soviet at Cassel has issued a proclamation taking Marshal Hindenburg, who is now in Cassel, under its special protection.

FOOD FOR GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19. It is reported from Berlin that the Russian Soviet Government offered Germany corn, but the German Government rejected the offer in view of the Allies promise to supply Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20. Herr Ebert announces that ships are being immediately put in readiness to fetch promised foodstuffs from America.

HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 19. A Hungarian Republic has been proclaimed.

POLES OCCUPY POSEN.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19. A Berlin message states:—Polish troops occupy the town and province of Posen. A Polish Republic is administering affairs.

THE CONGRATUATORY ADDRESS TO THE KING.

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE THRONE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 18. In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, on behalf of the Premier, who is slightly indisposed, moved the resolution that on Address of Congratulation be presented to H. M. The King.

Mr. Bonar Law said he was sure the motion would be carried unanimously and with a full heart.—(Cheers). The world had been passing through a terrible ordeal. The signing of the Armistice marked a crowning victory to the British Empire, the Allies and Humanity. We had won a great victory but at a great price. He was not thinking now of the men and women everywhere in the Empire on whose hearts the joy bells fell with a mournful clang because of those who had won victory but could not return to rejoice therein.—(Sympathetic cheers). He was thinking rather that the war had broken the crust on which Civilisation rested. Consequently Europe today was seething with revolution. Nevertheless we could look to the future with hope, courage and confidence.—(Cheers)—because our institutions were based on the strongest foundation, namely, consent of the Nation. None of these institutions was stronger or rested on a more secure foundation than the Throne.—(Cheers). The Throne was the link which had kept the British Empire together, enabled it to play a glorious part in the war and would make union close.—(Cheers). But the Throne as an institution would have been much less, strong but for the character of its occupants.—(Cheers). Since the war nobody had devoted himself more wholeheartedly or unselfishly to the great task in which the nation had been engaged than the King, whom the Queen nobly helped.—(Cheers). Now when Kings were rapidly disappearing like phantoms, the King passed daily unscathed through the streets of London, everywhere meeting with tributes of respect, devotion and affection. Those phantom Kings fell because they placed their state on imaginary Divine rights. Our King rested secure because the foundation of his Throne was the will of the people.—(Cheers).

Mr. Asquith, who followed, said that when history came to tell the tale of these four years it would recount a story with no parallel in any epic in any literature. It was a record of everything that humanity could bear, of the extremes of possible heroism and, above all, of that slow-moving, but ultimately irresistible power, of a great ideal.—(Applause). The world had been laid waste. Principalities and powers, to all appearance inviolable, invincible and which seemed to dominate a large part of all mankind, lay in dust. All things had become new. In this cleansing and purging the British Empire had played a worthy part.

Mr. Asquith also paid a great tribute to the Throne. In the crash of Thrones, built, some of them, on unrighteousness, some propped up by a brittle threadwork of convention, the British Throne stood unshaken, broad-based on the people's will and reinforced to an immeasurable degree by the living example of the Sovereign and his gracious consort, who had always felt and shown that they were not to be ministered unto but to minister.—(Applause). Monarchies in these days could be held only as the highest form of public service, by understanding, by sympathy, by devotion to the common weal.—(Cheers).

The motion was passed enthusiastically.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

MR. ASQUITH DESCRIBES ELECTIONS A CALAMITY.

LONDON, Nov. 19. Mr. Asquith, in London, opened his campaign. He protested against the election as a blunder and a calamity. The fighting soldiers would be unable to vote. He stood as a Liberal, but would support any Government democratically grappling with the problems of reconstruction. He favoured Free Trade, whereby we had borne the whole burden of the Alliance. He was prepared to agree to reasonably meeting the susceptibilities of the Irish minority.

PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. It is officially stated that there are many evidences of pro-German propaganda being regimed in the United States, designed to influence the peace terms. A concerted movement is proceeding aimed to make the nation forget Germany's course during the war.

The Government has interned some Germans since the Armistice. German representatives in various parts of the world are still actively engaged in creating hostility toward the Allies and the United States. Eckhardt, the notorious German ambassador at Mexico City, is again doing his utmost to strain relations between Mexico and the United States by publishing misleading articles in a semi-official Mexican newspaper.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

IT may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Characteristic of the British mind is the tendency to be prepared for almost anything. The sale of all chemicals and explosives is strictly controlled.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS.

GERMANY'S BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

LONDON, Nov. 18. In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Balfour stated that the German forces in Rumania, contrary to International Law, recently made Rumania a base for belligerent action against the Allies. The Government declined all responsibility for any acts of war which might be imposed on them by the presence of enemy forces in Rumania.

BOLSHEVIK CRIMES AGAINST ENGLAND.

Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had been informed that the deliberate policy of the Bolshevik Government in Russia was the extermination of all non-supporters of their regime.

Mr. A. Ponsonby (Liberal M. P. for Stirling) declared that we ought not to embark on military operations solely for stirring up Russia against the Bolsheviks.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that it was impossible to give a pledge but the Government certainly was not disposed to entangle this country at the close of a great war in serious military operations though Bolshevik offences against England more than justified us in seeking redress by arms. Sympathising with the Armenians, Lord Robert Cecil said the military were endeavouring to supply foodstuffs immediately. As regards Turkish rule we could not permit evil forces to remain predominant in Constantinople and must secure the absolute freedom of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The Turks had proved to be utterly incapable of ruling subject races and the object of the Government was to secure their full liberation.

SALVAGE OF CRUISER "HAMPSHIRE"

Dr. Macnamara stated that it had not been possible to save or examine the cruiser *Hampshire*. She was destroyed by a mine. The Government saw no reason after its decision not to publish the report of the official inquiry.

THE PEACE TERMS.

Brigadier H. Page Croft, C.M.G. (Unionist M.P. for Christchurch) asked for a definite statement that the peace terms would include full reparation by Germany, including the cost of the war to the Allies.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that no definite statement could be made at present. The question must be left to the decision of the Government.

Sir Richard Cooper (Unionist M.P. for Walsall)—Will the House of Commons be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion before the appointment of the British delegates to the Peace Conference is confirmed?

Mr. Bonar Law: No.

DEMOCRATISATION NOT YET PRACTICABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 19. The War Office states that the military situation does not admit of the commencement of demobilisation.

DEATHS OF WELL-KNOWN EASTERN RESIDENTS.

The following deaths of well known Eastern residents are chronicled in the latest Northern papers to hand:—

Mrs. Hanbury, the wife of Mr. Horace Hanbury, of Messrs. Probat, Hanbury and Co., Shanghai, died after a brief illness commencing with an attack of influenza, which soon developed into double pneumonia and acute dysentery.

Mrs. Alexandra Hanbury was the daughter of the late Sir Frank Souter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay; she was married to Mr. Hanbury in October, 1907. She was the sister of Mr. Frank Souter, formerly of Shanghai, Mr. H. P. Souter, now home at the war, and Miss Souter, still residing in the Far East. Mrs. Hanbury was one of the prominent workers of the B.W.W., and a founder of the British Flower Shop, for which she worked very zealously, and greatly helped to make it a success. She leaves a large number of friends in Shanghai, by whom great sympathy will be felt for Mr. Hanbury and her young son.

Mr. Reginald Grundy, of Shanghai. The deceased joined the firm of Holley, Wise and Co. in 1898, when their office was in King Street, Manchester, and he first came to Shanghai in 1903. He went home in 1904, but paid periodical visits to Shanghai in the interests of the firm. In 1909 he left the firm and took up the agency for Messrs. Jaff and Sons (Manchester) and Everett, Heany and Co., Inc. (New York). To his widow and daughter, (Mrs. Blix) the sympathy of the whole community of Shanghai goes out. He was a most popular man, a member of the Shanghai Club and a keen Masonic worker.

Dr. John Todd Anderson, of the Southern Baptist Mission, Yangchow, was drowned while crossing the Yangtze River to Chinkiang on the night of November 12.

Mrs. Jansen, widow of the late D. C. Jansen, of Shanghai, died in her 76th year. Mrs. Jansen was one of the oldest lady residents of Shanghai, and well-known and beloved by a large circle of friends in Shanghai and other parts of China.

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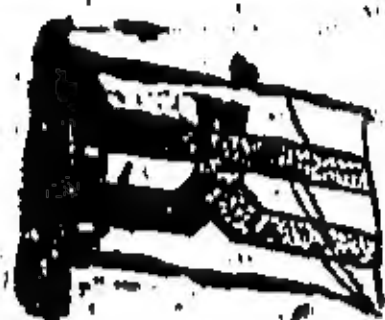
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SIO DE JANEIRO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
SANTO	Monthly direct service.
COLOMBO	Monthly direct service.
SOURABAYA	Monthly direct service.
SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
For BATAVIA, SOURABAYA and SAMARANG.	
"TAMON MARU No. 12"	TUESDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
"SHISEN MARU"	FRIDAY, 29th Nov., at Noon.
Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.	
Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	
"AFRICA MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Nov., at 3 p.m.
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon. Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.	
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.	
"SOSEI MARU"	THURSDAY, 5th Dec., at 6 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.	
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 24th Nov., at 10 a.m.

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Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

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Steamer	Tons	Sails
TO SAN FRANCISCO	8,000	22nd November.
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RIJUN MARU	
For NAPAN	about 1st Dec.
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BORNEO MARU	about 6th Dec.
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SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	HUCHOW	Nov. 23, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHANGCHOW	Nov. 24, Daylight.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	TAKING	Nov. 24, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNGAI	Nov. 26, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNGAI	Nov. 28, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SUNDAY, Nov. 24, Daylight.
RAIPHONG	LOKSANG	WEDDAY, Nov. 27, at 8 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaikang" and "Vitim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Weerwijk" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 1 p.m.

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SHINYO MARU	25,000	18th December.
KOREA MARU	20,000	
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	

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Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

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KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1920.
ANYO MARU	15,500	
NIFFON MARU	11,000	

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Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1919. 5319

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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company, by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

FRIDAY, 22nd inst.—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. & Laymen's Classes only.

Orders for Engineer Company, by Captain W. Russell.

15th to 22nd Nov. 1918.

Parades as per rosters posted at head quarters.
Engine Drivers at 5.15 p.m. Electricians at 5.30 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT OF DUTY.

Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley, Lyceum, Capt. James Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Blackburn.

DESTRUCTION FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.O.s AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Efficient" rate (A) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings under Q.M.S. Owendene and Staff Sergeants Parsons, R.E. and Staff Sergeants Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Q.M.S. White, and Staff Sergeant Barclay, R.E.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE, KING'S PARK RANGE.

All N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire in the early morning will attend at 6.45 a.m. to fire the following—

THURSDAY, 21st inst.—
Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

SIGNALING SECTION.

FRIDAY, 22nd November—
4.15 p.m.—No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range, Annual Musketty Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Orders for Cadet Company, by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Bax.

PARADES.

SUNDAY, 25th inst.—
10.30 a.m. Church Parade.

Nos 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Hongkong side, 10.15 a.m.
Nos 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Kowloon side, 10.40 a.m.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

NOTICES.

There will be a practice for places in the H.A.D.C. team on Sunday, 17th inst. at 2.15 p.m. at King's Park.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

NOVEMBER 21, 1918.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Wilcock.	6 a.	30.05	68	85	0	0	
Memura	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yagodinno.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bumai Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wahaiwei	6 a.	30.05	49	85	0	0	
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.06	48	104	52	1	0	0
Gutzlaff	30.05	66	89	—	—	—	—
Harpe FK.	30.01	60	88	W	2	2	0
Amoy	30.04	63	93	—	—	—	—
Swatow	30.04	63	100	NNE	—	—	—
Taihoeki	30.01	61	69	—	0	0	0
Taiichu	30.05	63	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	30.49	61	—	SWW	2	0	0
Koehnen	30.02	68	—	NNE	4	0	0
Yacadores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	30.02	64	95	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.99	63	100	NNE	1	0	0
Gap Rock	29.96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	29.94	66	88	N	2	0	0
Wuchow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hohchow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thunien	7 a.	29.98	66	98	NW	5	0
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. B. James	29.85	73	—	NNE	2	b	0
Parri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yelobon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quana	6.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	29.74	—	91	SW	4	0